Negro Population 34.7 In Alabama

The Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

The Voice of America was in error when it told its Latin American listeners that "there are more Negroes than whites in Alabama." Sat. 5-29-48

This was pointed out Friday, by Dr. D. C. Gill, state health officer, after publication of excerpts from the broadcast of last December, which has aroused much controversy throughout the country. One of Dr. Gill's official responsibilities is superyision of the State Health Department's Bureau of Vital Statistics, which works in close cooperation with the National Office of Vital Statistics and the Bureau of the Census.

"The latest official population figures are those based on the 1940 census," he said. "They show that Alabama's total population in 1940 was 2,832,961. Of this total, 1,849,671 were white and 983,290 were Negroes. Thus, only 34.7 per cent of the state's total population consisted of Negroes at that time.

In order to compute death rates and birth rates for the years between the census years, the Alabama State Department of Health, like those of other states, prepares unofficial estimates which are as accurate as they can be made. Those used in this state are based on three factors, population increases between the 1930 and 1940 censuses, sugar ration books issued during the war and the year-to-year natural increases in the state's population (excess of births over deaths). Our latest estimates are as of July 1, 1947. They show a total population of 3,034,070. Of this total, 1,030,649, or 34 per cent, consisted of Negroes. There apparently therefore is no basis for the statement that there are more Negroes than white people in Alabama."

Dr. Gill added, however, that 18 Alabama counties contain more Negroes than white people. He listed them as Autauga, Barbour, Bullock, Choctaw, Clarke, Dallas, Green, Hale, Henry, Lee, Lowndes, Macon, Marengo, Monroe, Perry, Russell, Sumter, and Wilcox. Sat. 5-29-48

Population of U.S. Up to 147,280,000

Detroit Free Press

Free Press Wire Services

WASHINGTON—This country's population reached 147,280,000 on Oct. 1, the Census Bureau estimated.

Although that is the highest ever recorded, the bureau said the rate of increase has slowed down from last year's pace. Nevertheless the 1948 expansion will top any other year's.

The bureau's figures included about 468,000 persons in the armed forces overseas and about 926,000 in military service in this country.

* * *

POPULATION GROWTH in the first nine months of 1948 amounted to about 1,800,000 persons, an average increase of about 200,000 a month.

In the corresponding period of 1947, there was an increase of about 2,100,000 persons, an average of over 288,000 a month.

Since the last actual count on April 1, 1940, the population total has risen by about 15,500,000 persons.

The population bureau placed the world's peoples at 2,250,000,000 and said they are increasing at the rate of 200,000,000 a decade. It said not even the United States can be assured of democratic institutions in the next 25 to 50 years in the face of the increase.

The Census Bureau said that in November, United States employment in non-agricultural industries totaled about 51,932,000—more than 5,600,000 higher than the December, 1942, peak.

It said there were about 285,000 industrial establishments, an increase of 100,000 over the 1940 census total.

The Population Reference Bureau said that only about 750,000,000 of the World's 2,500,000,000 persons could be supported at the level of living enjoyed by the people of this country.

The bureau is a non-profit scientific educational organization founded in 1929 to gather and distribute population data.

South's Population Drops 1,523,000

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—Although the south gained in population figures by 1,280,000 residents since 1940, a census bureau report issued here Thursday revealed that it had lost 2,803,000 southerners over the same period. The loss and gain figure up to a net population loss of 1,523,000.

The immigrants were lured from northeastern and north central states because of the industrialization of the south and improved economic conditions. Emigrants were found to have mostly migrated to the north central and western states. Both classes were about evenly divided between males and females.

dents now live, were disposed of otherwise. Howard would have 2,400 out-of-town students who could not be accommodated in dormitories under university supervision.

Citing the university's "disturbing" need of additional dormitory space, Dr. Johnson pointed out that Slowe and Carver Halls would accommodate 504 students under desirable supervision, that they are within easy reach of the classrooms and libraries of the university and, being of brick construction, are suited to become part of the permanent recourses of the institution.

FOLEY SUPPORTS HOWARD

Raymond M. Foley, administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, who also appeared as a witness, recommended transfer of the properties to Howard. He pointed out that Congress makes annual appropriations toward the maintenance and support of the university and that Howard soon will need additional buildings.

A bill, introduced by Senator Arthur Capper, Republican, of Kansas, would turn over the properties to the Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial.

S. J. Phillips, president of the birthplace memorial, said the halls were envisioned by his group as a headquarters in Washington for projects of the memorial and would serve to house many students engaged in on-the-job training.

Senator Capper made a brief statement in favor of turning the buildings over to the memorial.

Mr. Phillips said his plea represented "our request to our government to put its share in the Booker T. Washington Memorial."

Miss E. L. Lingham, president of a committee of Slowe Hall residents working in the government here, urged that the two buildings be retained by the government as permanent residences for colored federal employees. She cited an "unbalanced scale" of residence for colored and white government girls.

The two buildings were built originally for the purpose of housing colored workers who came to Washington in connection with the war effort.

U. S. POPULATION HITS PEAK OF 148,000,000

Employment Also Reported At Record High In July

Commercial Appeal

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (UP)—The Census Bureau reported Wednesday that the population of the United States reached a record 148,000,000 in 1948, with the number of employed at an all-time high of 63,[illegible],000 in July.

The bureau issued a year-end report as a nonGovernment organization, the Population Reference Bureau, caled for a world population limitation program to give a decent living to its inhabitants.

Georgia Loses Another Congressman

Atlanta Constitution

Georgia stands to lose a congressman in 1950. Atlanta Georgie

So do Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky and North Carolina.

Of the Southeastern states only Florida stands to gain additional representation, its House delegation probably being raised from six to seven. South Carolina, Virginia and Louisiana will remain the same.

Peculiarly enough, it is not the eastern states, encompassing the larger metropolitan areas, which stand to gain. Indeed, both New York and Pennsylvania stand to lose congressmen, the former two, the latter one.

It is the West, particularly the coastal states, which are showing the largest gain in population and congressional power. California gets seven additional representatives, its delegation jumping from 23 to 30; Washington, Oregon and Texas get one new congressman each.

Re-apportionment of congressional representation is done after each census on the basis of total population, including children and aliens. Each state is allotted House members according to their share of national total, the House being limited to a membership of 435.

Georgia's loss of another congressman will call for an overall revision of districts, as was the case after the 1930 census, when the old eleventh and twelfth districts were abolished. The trend during the last decade has been increasingly to urban areas, some of the State's predominately rural districts having lost from 20 to 25 percent of their population in the exodus.

The South's is indeed a diminishing voice in Congress.

It will continue to be so until we find a way to attract additional population from other areas . . . and to keep our youth satisfied at home.

Negro Population In Dixie Shows Drop

The Courier

There Are Now 15,017,000 Non-Whites In U. S., Census Figures Reveal

Pittsburgh Pa.

WASHINGTON—There are nearly a half-million fewer colored persons in the South now than there were in 1940, according to figures released by the Bureau of the Census based upon the 1937 census. But the Nation's colored population gained more than a million and a half persons in the past seven-year span.

Last year's census showed 9,530,000 colored inhabitants in the South, as compared with 10,007,323 in 1940; with females outnumbering males by 276,000.

The total colored population of the Nation in 1947 was officially announced at 15,017,000—an increase of 1,562,595 over the 13,454,405 colored inhabitants in the United States in 1940.

The actual decrease in the colored population of the South totaled 477,323. The bureau also revealed that there were 13,765,000 veterans of World War II, in the age bracket above 18 in 1947.

The bureau stated that the "non-whites" included Negroes, Indians, Chinese, Japanese and "other non-white" races.

NEGROES INCREASE FASTER THAN HOUSING FACILITIES

(35 Daily Herald Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON D. C.—(SNS)—The nonwhite population increased faster between 1940 and 1947 than the number of dwelling units it occupied. This was particularly true in urban areas, where the populaton rose by a third and the number of dwelling units for nonwhites increased only a fourth. Texas

The result has been more doubling up and less space per person among the nonwhite population during this period. 6-29-48

These are among the significant facts developed on the housing of the nonwhite population in a study of Census Bureau statistics just completed by the Housing and Home Finance Agency. Results of the HHFA study are now contained in a report, "Housing o fthe Nonwhite Population, 1940 to 1947." (Negroes constitute the bulk of the nonwhite population.)

In certain respects, the study reports, the housing situation for nonwhites showed improvement. The nonwhite population showed a greater proportionate increase in home ownership, reflecting in part improved incomes, and the relative condition of housing occupied by nonwhites showed proportionately greater improvement than that for whites.

Even with this improvement, however, the report shows that nonwhites are still below the level of whites, both in the quality of housing they live in and in the amount of space they occupy per person.

The extent of overcrowding, primarily due to the extensive and rapid shifts among the nonwhite population, is indicated by the fact that 15 per cent of dwelling units occupied by nonwhites had more than 1.5 persons per room, compared with only 4 per cent for whites, and 12 per cent of the nonwhite households consisted of seven or more persons, as compared with only 5 per cent of the white households.

Along with these population shifts, the study shows that a rise in the i-n comes of nonwhite workers has also occurred which would enable many of them to live in better houses than they now occupy, if such housing were available to them.

"Although the housing conditions of the nonwhite population have improved in several respects since 1940," Administrator Raymond M. Foley of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, states in the foreward of the report, "we must realize that the job of housing the nonwhite population is far from finished. But to do that job it is necessary to know what has occurred among the nonwhite population during the seven turbulent years since 1940 — which is what this study attempts to do."

Among the significant facts concerning the nonwhite population disclosed in the study are the following:

Total of 2,729,000 nonwhites migrated between 1940 and 1947 with about 1,200,000 moving between noncontiguous states and the remainder between neighboring states or within their home state.

Main stream of migration was from rural to urban areas with the proportion of the total nonwhite population in nonfarm areas rising from 65 per cent in 1940 to 77 per cent in 1947. Daily World

In the South, about 1,100,000 nonwhites left farms— some to live in southern cities and others to follow livelihoods in the North and West.

Nonwhite households increased by only 7 per cent, whereas the nonwhite population increased 12 per cent. Atlanta, Ga.

About 280,000 nonwhite households, or 10 per cent of the total, contained two or more married couples living doubled up. Texas

Earnings of non-whites are estimated to have doubled in this period; the median income of nonwhite wage and salary workers was $371.00 in 1939, compared to $815.00 for nonwhite civilian earners in 1945.

The impact of changes in the distribution of population and income upon the existing housing supply is also shown in the shifts which occurred in tenure during the seven year period. The percentage of areas rose from 41 per cent in 1940 to 53 per cent in 1947. Not only did nonwhites participate in the general increase in home ownership in nonfarm areas, but the properetion of owner-occupancy increased more sharply in this group than among whites. The increase in ownership among whites was about 27 per cent, while that among nonwhites was about 40 per cent.

The rise in incomes between 1940 and 1947 was also closely associated with general improvement of properties. The proportion of dwelling units occupied by nonwhites which were in good condition and had private bath and flush toilet rose from about 25 per cent in 1940 to 39 per cent in 1947. 6-29-48

D. C. Schools Reflect Increased Birthrate

Journal & Guide Norfolk Va. 32

By LOUIS LAUTIER
For NNPA News Service

Date 5-22-48

WASHINGTON, D. C. — When the Sesquicentennial Commission was organized here recently, President Truman had some photostats of newspapers published here 150 years ago. On the front page they had the daily lottery.

The increased birth rate in the District of Columbia is reflected in the greater enrollment in the first grades in the local school system. In grades one, two and and three of the elementary schools, white and colored combined, there are 25,106 children. In grades four to six there are 20,543, a difference of 4,563 children. Sat. 5-22-48

THE TOTAL WHITE children in grades one to three is 11,946. The total for white pupils in grades four to six is 9,927—a difference of 2,019 pupils.

In the colored schools, there are 13,160 pupils in grades one to three, and 10,616 pupils in grades four to six—a difference of 2,544.

As of October 31, 1947, there were 27,210 white pupils in the elementary school, and 26,699 colored pupils or 49.5 per cent of the total elementary school enrollment.

One hundred seventy-two buildings are operated for classroom purposes—one hundered for whites and seventy-two for colored.

Negroes increase, Japanese decline in Seattle area

Ga. Am. Tribune 32 Sat. 5-22-48

SEATTLE — This city's Negro population has increased 300 per cent in 8 years, according to a survey by the University of Washington and the Civic Unity Committee. Today there are 12,987 Negroes, as compared to 3,789 in 1940. 5-22-48

The Chinese population is also up. 2,647 over 1,781; Filipinos, also, 1,467 as compared to 1,392.

Japanese have declined, however, from 6,975 in 1940 to 5,665 today.

Southern Population Lags As Pacific States Increase

The Advertiser Montgomery Ala.

WASHINGTON— (AP) —Boom growth of the Pacific Coast led the United States to an estimated population total of 143,414,000 in 1947, a rise of 8.9 per cent since the 1940 census.

The Census Bureau, in a report reflecting great migration between states, figures California's gain since 1940 at 42.1 per cent, Oregon's at 41.8 per cent and Wahington's at 35.8 per cent. Wed. 5-11-48

These were the 1-2-3 states in population growth. Together the population rose by 3,981,000 or 40.9 per cent, to a total of 13,714,000. California, with 9,812,000 residents, edged closer to Pennsylvania as the second largest state in the union, having passed Illinois and Ohio during the war.

But Pennsylvania, with 10,512,000 inhabitants, showed a gain of 611,000 or 6.1 per cent since 1940. New York's per cent gain left that state firmly in first place with 14,165,000, a rise of 686,000.

Texas, which started almost even with California in 1940, hasn't kept pace. The Lone Star State had a 10.7 per cent rise and now holds 7,104,000 inhabitants.

Texas in 6th Place

This left Texas in sixth position, behind fourth-place Illinois, which gained 6.3 per cent for a total of 8,397,000, and Ohio, which showed solid 11.1 per cent rise to a total of 7,675,000.

Florida gained 22.7 per cent and the District of Columbia 29.8 per cent. 5-11-48

The figures represent estimates as of July 1, 1947, excluding armed forces overseas but including members of the armed forces stationed in each state.

Nine states lost population—Arkansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, Oklahoma, West Virginia, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana.

Booming Birth Rate

The booming birth rate was the major cause of the nationwide increase. The excess of births over deaths accounted for a gain of 11,738,000, the Census Bureau estimated, with civilian immigration from abroad adding another 1,016,000. 5-11-48

But migration between states was a major factor in the shifts between regions. Thus, the net migration into the West (mountain states and Pacific) was 2,900,000. This almost counterbalanced the movement from the South, a net out-migration of 2,996,000.

Twenty-eight states showed such net losses through migration, but in most cases the stork made up the difference. Between 1946 and 1947 only one state, Oklahoma, showed an actual loss in civilian population and this was trifling, 9,000 persons or 0.4 per cent.

Between 1945 and 1946 all states gained civilian population. The District of Columbia, as war agencies were dismantled, was an exception. But the district was again on the upgrade in 1947.

A survey indicates, the Census Bureau said, that 12,388,000 persons were living in a different state in 1947 than in 1940. The South's losses were speeded up by the war.

South Continues to Lose

"In the postwar period the West continued to gain and the South continued to lose population through net migration," the census report adds, "but the annual average net change was in each case smaller than during the war period." 5-11-48

Following is a table showing U. S. population, excluding armed forces overseas, by regions, divisions and states (discrepancies are due to rounding figures to the nearest thousand):

	Total Population excluding armed forces overseas July 1, 1947	April 1, 1940 (Census)	Decrease(1) 1940 to 1947 Number	Per Cent
United States	143,414,000	131,669,275	11,744,000	8.9
REGIONS:				
Northwestern States	38,432,000	35,976,777	2,465,000	6.0
North Central States	42,832,000	40,143,332	2,789,000	6.9
The South	41,665,901	43,932,000	2,266,000	5.4
The East	18,107,000	13,883,265	4,224,000	30.4
THE NORTHEASTERN STATES:				
New England	9,138,000	8,437,290	701,000	8.3
Middle Atlantic	29,304,000	27,539,487	1,764,000	6.4
THE NORTH CENTRAL STATES:				
East North Central	29,223,000	26,626,342	2,597,000	9.7
West North Central	13,709,000	12,516,990	192,000	1.4
THE SOUTH:				

1,523,000 Population Loss In Southern States

Tribune Scranton, Pa. 5-23-48

WASHINGTON —(ANP)— Although the South gained in population figures by 1,280,000 residents since 1940, a census bureau report issued here Thursday revealed that it had lost 2,803,000 Southerners over the same period. The loss and gain measure up to a net population loss of 1,523,000.

South Atlantic	19,286,000	17,823,151	1,463,000	8.2
East South Central	10,801,000	10,778,225	23,000	6.0
West South Central	16,844,000	13,064,525	780,000	6.0
THE WEST:				
Mountain	4,393,000	4,150,003	243,000	5.9
Pacific	13,714,000	9,733,262	3,981,000	40.9
SOUTH ATLANTIC:				
Delaware	291,000	266,505	24,000	9.1
Maryland	2,139,000	1,821,244	317,000	17.4
Dist. of Columbia	861,000	663,091	198,000	29.8
Virginia	2,999,000	2,677,773	321,000	12.0
West Virginia	1,882,000	1,901,974	-20,000	-1.0
North Carolina	3,698,000	3,571,623	126,000	3.5
South Carolina	1,951,000	1,899,804	51,000	2.7
Georgia	3,138,000	3,723,000	15,000	0.5
Florida	2,328,000	1,897,414	430,000	22.7
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:				
Kentucky	2,780,000	2,845,627	65,000	-2.3
Tennessee	3,091,000	2,915,841	175,000	6.0
Alabama	2,834,000	2,852,961	1,000	
Mississippi	2,096,000	2,183,796	-88,000	-4.0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:				
Arkansas	1,913,000	1,949,387	-36,000	-1.8
Louisiana	2,544,000	2,363,880	180,000	7.6
Oklahoma	2,284,000	2,336,434	-53,000	-2.3
Texas	7,104,000	6,414,824	698,000	10.7

15,017,000 Negroes Now Living in U. S.

By SAMUEL B. PERRY Jr.

BOSTON—(ANP)—In a special release from the local office of the Bureau of the Census it was revealed that the Negro population of the United States has been estimated at 15,017,000 as of April, 1947.

This figure is said to represent an increase of about 1,560,300, or 11.6 per cent, over the 13,454,405 figure reported in April, 1940.

Although, in the words of the release, this increase was much smaller than the increase of 8,829,000 in the white population, the rate of increase was somewhat higher than that of the white population which was about 7.5 per cent.

The rate of growth of the non-white urban population since April, 1940, has been reported about 39.7 per cent. This percentage was substantially higher than that of the white urban population, about 10.1 per cent. In the South, the region with the largest non-white population in 1947, as well as in 1940, there was relatively little change in the total non-white population.

There is, however, evidence of a pronounced shift of Negroes from rural to urban areas in the South. In the remainder of the country the Negro population increased about 2,040,000 or 59.2 per cent. As a result, the proportion of the Negro population living in the South declined from about 74.4 per cent to about 63.5 per cent during the seven years since the last census.

REPORT POPULATION HIKED BY 130,000

New figures on the population of [illegible] released last week by the Association of Commerce indicated that 132,244 Negroes have become residents of the city since 1940, swelling the colored population to more than 450,000. Population of the city generally has increased 203,000, which the association points out is more than the number of persons in Columbia, O. The city's present population is estimated at 3,700,000.

Colored People Are Leaving Mississippi

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—Negroes are deserting the State of Mississippi for other states of the nation, according to Dr. R. N. Whitfield, Mississippi state director of vital statistics last week. Dr. Whitfield made the statement in questioning a U. S. Census bureau estimate for his state for 1947 of 2,091,000 persons.

The census bureau had reported that Mississippi, whose population remained the same from 1910-1920, had dropped by 62,000 since 1940, solely because citizens went to other states.

Whitfield's contention was that the ratio of Negroes to whites had changed considerably because many thousands of Negroes had left the state and not returned. However, he said that thousands of new home had been built in the state in the last few years.

SCHUYLER VIEWS and REVIEWS

Dangerous World Trend That Should Be Watched

(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors).

AN extremely dangerous world trend which should be watched and considered carefully by American Negroes is the forcible movement of whole minority populations by majority groups who consider them to have become annoying and unassimmilable. It is nothing new, of course, but it has taken on a more wholesale character in the past thirty years.

Such movements, with which most people are familiar, were the rounding up and transportation of American Indians from their original homes to reservations in different parts of the country, the deportation of the Arcadians from Nova Scotia to Louisiana, the massacre and deportation of Armenians from Turkey, the deportation of the Herrero tribe from South West Africa to the Kalahari Desert by the Germans prior to World War I, the corraling of Libyan Bedouins into concentrated areas by the Italians, and the movement which was launched and financed by Northern liberals and Southern slave owners over 130 years ago to shift the American free Negro population to West Africa and the West Indies, and which led to the founding of Liberia.

* * *

BUT ALL OF these were small scale affairs although admittedly cruel and unjust. Since the Russian revolution we have witnessed mass deportation on a scale unequalled since the Jews were driven out of Egypt by the Pharoah. Even before Stalin's farm collectivization drive, which began in 1928 as a prelude to the first Five-Year Plan, thousands of Russian workers, farmers and Siberian aborigines were herded into barbed-wire work camps. After the collectivization drive started, millions of people in all parts of Russia were torn from their homes and herded off to Siberia to die of cold, starvation, disease and overwork. At the close of World War II millions of Russians regarded as disloyal were treated in the same manner. Millions of Poles, Estonians, Latvians, Finns and Lithuanians were shanghaied by the Russians to the Siberian wastes immediately following the Hitler-Stalin pact and the fall of Poland. For the facts on these horrors read "Forced Labor in Soviet Russia" by David Dallin (Yale University Press) and a score of other books on the subject.

* * *

TAKING ITS CUE from Red fascism, Hitler's Brown Fascists set up dozens of concentration camps in Germany and later in Poland where vast segments of populations were herded to slave and die. The horrible story is even more familiar to most people here than the atrocities on much larger scale in "free" Russia.

No sooner was Czechoslovakia liberated from the Nazis than the Czech Socialists drove nearly four million persons of German descent from their country into occupied Germany under the most cruel and callous circumstances. This was almost one-fourth of the population of Czechoslovakia. The only "crime" these people had committed was being of German ancestry.

Few of us can have forgotten that only a few short months ago millions of innocent Moslems were driven out of India and millions of Hindus driven out of Pakistan under the most brutal circumstances. Before that our own Government forcibly moved 100,000 Americans of Japanese ancestry from their homes in the Western States to concentration camps, with the blessing of Roosevelt and the U. S. Supreme Court for the sole reason that they were of Japanese ancestry. And now over a quarter million Arab residents of Palestine have been driven out of their country by Zionist aggressors to languish in hunger and disease in desert concentration camps.

* * *

THIS WOULD SEEM to have no connection whatever with American Negroes were it not for the fact that Francis Biddle, when U. S. Attorney General during World War II advocated the movement of Negroes from industrial centers like Detroit because of friction caused by housing shortage. Remember!

Obviously no U. S. cabinet officer would voice such a suggestion if it had not been widely discussed among his associates in salon and country club where most decisions are worked out by those in authority. The uproar which followed Biddle's suggestion soon died down but there has come to my attention, through private sources which I cannot divulge, the information that a similar "solution" is again being discussed in camera. The late Senator Theodore (The Man) Bilbo agitated the return of all Negroes to Africa and, singularly enough, he found a lot of Negroes to agree with him. Now comes Atty. Joseph P. Mudd of Birmingham, Ala., with a proposal to divide up the Negro population among the forty-eight States so that each will have a proportionate number [illegible]

* * *

IT IS EASY enough to laugh this off as the ravings of crackpots but we should never forget that Hitler was called a crackpot, too. Most of the great mass movements have been launched by crackpots. Nazi persecution and incarceration of the Jews were political as well as fanatical, and designed to unite the German people

What makes this talk more ominous is the growing belief among prominent white people on the policy-making level that the publications that it is nonsense. But we must remember that people do not act on what is true but on what they believe, or want to believe, is true. So what I have been saying here is something to seriously ponder.

Immigration Declared Vital For Whites-To-Negro Ratio

BY IRVIN D. FOOS

WASHINGTON, March 18—(NANA)—Only immigration, and that at some figure larger than the present annual rate of 147,000, will stop a decline in the ratio of white-to-Negro population, the Census Bureau has reported in forecasting population trends to the year 2000.

Assuming medium fertility and medium mortality, and no net immigration gain, the bureau estimates the country's total population will increase from its present 145,000,000 persons to 162,337,000 in 1976 and 163,312,000 in the year 2000.

White population will have reached its peak in 1985 at 143,674,000, then decline to 140,885,000 by 2000. The non-white (mostly Negro) population, which was 13,454,000 in 1940, will reach 22,426,000 by the year 2000 and continue climbing while the white population keeps dropping.

The ratio of whites to non-whites reached a record high of 880 to 100 between 1930 and 1940. It is now 850 to 100. By 1960 it is expected the rate will have dropped to between 793 and 813 white persons per 100 non-whites, depending on how much immigration occurs and how rapidly death rates are reduced.

A LARGE INCREASE in the number of persons 65 or older is forecast. Nearly 11,000,000 now, there will probably be between 17,000,000 and 20,000,000 by 1975, depending primarily on how rapidly death rates are reduced.

The increase in the best working-age bracket—18 to 44—will be smaller. Now about 60,000,000, by 1975 the number probably will be between 61,000,000 and 70,000,00. The amount of rise will depend primarily on the number of births between 1948 and 1957, and how many immigrants enter between 1948 and 1975.

The number of youngsters under 18, currently 45,000,000, is expected to decline to 43,000,000 by 1975 with at least partial recurrence of the century-old decline in fertility rates.

The indicated slowing up in rate of population growth is regarded as desirable by the author of the report, P. K. Whelpton, associate director of the Scripps Foundation for Research in Population Problems.

ARKANSAS POPULATION DECLINES BY 24,387

Bears Out Reports Of Heavy Negro Emigration

FIGURES ARE ANNOUNCED

By GORDON BROWN
By the Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Latest Census Bureau figures show that while most states gained population, Arkansas had a net loss of 24,387 between April 1, 1940, and last July 1.

What happened to them?

Bears Out Reports

Well, the Census Bureau conclusion is that the decline is due to migration from the State.

This bears out reports from residents of the state that there has been a heavy out-movement of negroes in recent years.

The Census Bureau arrives at its yearly population estimates by taking the 1940 decennial census figures, adding the births, estimating the out-migration and subtracting that along with deaths and inductions into the Army.

These estimates for 1948 haven't yet been published, but for 1947 the Census Bureau showed 360,000 births in Arkansas, 115,000 deaths, 18,000 to the armed services and a migration loss of 293,000.

This resulted in a net loss of 36,000 between 1940 and 1947. The 1948 estimate whittled this down somewhat.

The Census Bureau has a complicated and detailed system for figuring migration by using school enrolment figures. A decline in a certain age grouping above the normal loss due to death is figured as due to migration, and from this the migration in all age groups is computed.

To Lose Representative

On the basis of figures as they now stand, Arkansas stands to lose one of its seven national representatives in Congress in the reapportionment due after the 1950 census figures are compiled.

Fifteen of the first group of European homeless coming to this country under the displaced persons program will seek to start new lives in Arkansas.

The 15 were among 813 D.P.'s which sailed last week from Bremerhaven aboard the General Black. In the next two years, under the program, 205,000 displaced persons are to be admitted to the United States.

Those bound for Arkansas: Broniselaw Baginski, 24, married, Russian-born Polish farmer; Marcelina Baginski, 34, married, Polish housewife; Jadwica Baginski, 13, from Poland, a pupil; Irena Baginski, 10, from Poland, a pupil; Walenty Baginski, 8, Poland, pupil, and Henryk Baginski, 4, German-born Polish child, all going to Proctor, Ark. All are sponsored by the National Catholic Welfare Conference and by Nelton Bauman.

Traffic in Puerto Rican's Misery Held Factor in Transport Crashes

Sun. 1-18-48 35 The Herald Tribune, N.Y.

By John Hudson Jones

Two DC-3 air transport crashes in six months spotlight the dangerous but legal travel racket fattening off Puerto Ricans. The back and forth traffic is heavy, and milking this rich bonanza are such regular carriers as Pan American, travel agencies like Casiano and Gonzalez of New York, and non-scheduled "wildcat" operators like Burke and Coastal Airlines.

The two most recent tragedies occurred on July 13, 1947 when a Burke plane crashed into a Florida swamp killing 21, and on Jan. 7, 1948 when a coastal plane fell farming into river marshes near Savannah, Georgia, killing 17. All but a few of the dead were Puerto Ricans.

It has been officially estimated that some 2,000 Puerto Ricans fly here each week and that 1,800 return home. Chief cause for this are the island's stavation conditions, and the States' social ostracism and ghettoes which keep many Puerto Ricans swinging back and forth in a futile a search better life. Carry most of the traffic. They are usually two and three man companies, owned by former service pilots who bought surplus planes.

Single fares for the trip to and from New York range from $50 to $115 depending on the season. The high fares prevail around holidays when travel is heaviest.

★

JUST AFTER the July crash it was revealed that Civil Aaronautics Administration control over the non-scheduled operators is very lax and in many instances doesn't exist.

The DC-3 planes type that crashed, were originally Army C-47's, and are generally limited by regular operators to carrying 21 passengers and three crew members. The Burke plane in the July crash carried 36 in all, while the Coastal plane carried 26. The Herald

CAA doesn't limit the number of passengers, but sets 25,200 as the maximum passenger load. The 21 figure is based on a 170 average weight for each passenger plus 30 pounds of luggage. New York, N.Y.

Non-scheduled carriers got a change in this estimate by arguing that the average Puerto Rican weighs between 100 and 125 pounds. CAA then agreed to allow them to put as many as possible aboard up to the maximum allowable weight load. Sun. 1-18-48

After the July crash it was found that the enforcement of safety rules is left up to the independent operators, who lack facilities to keep their equipment in shape. The non-scheduled planes make sometimes as many as 20 flights daily between San Juan, PR, and Miami.

There is no way of determining whether are not they all get a "turnabout" inspection each time. It is therefore obvious from the overloads carried by each of the ill-fated planes that these operators do not consider the safety of Puerto Ricans above the extra profits they get from jamming them into old war-weary "cracker boxes."

Several survivors of the Georgia crash declared they became suspicious of the plane upon seeing its condition at the Newark, N. J. airport.

They tell of calling the Manuel Casiano Agency in New York and asking for a refund, but were refused. Casiano denied this, and Coastal spokesmen said the plane was "in perfect condition." One survivor, Octavio Pinol, said "the plane started acting up" shortly after leaving Philadelphia.

MIGRANT AID ASKED FOR PUERTO RICANS

New Times New York, N.Y. 35

Federal Agency Held Needed to Help Them Go to Areas Other Than This City

Fri. 2-13-48

SATURATION IS FOUND HERE

Welfare Council Study Points to Grave Shortage of Housing and Other Facilities

The Times New York, N.Y. Fri. 2-13-48

By FRANK S. ADAMS

The creation of a new Federal agency to assist Puerto Ricans who wish to migrate to the continental United States in settling in areas more favorable for them than this city was urged yesterday by the Welfare Council's Committee on Puerto Ricans.

Declaring that New York has reached the saturation point in housing, particularly for low-income families, the report said that "it is of prime importance, therefore, to the residents of New York, including the Puerto Ricans, that the flow of migrants to New York be directed elsewhere in the United States."

The report further recommended that congestion be reduced in the existing Spanish-speaking neighborhoods in the city, particularly in Harlem, by relocating substantial numbers of the families who live there now.

The Times

Estimate of Population

The report estimated the total Puerto Rican population of New York City in 1947 at 231,302, a figure much lower than most previous estimates. It gave no estimate for the current rate of influx, but acknowledged that it had been "heavy" since last May.

Representatives of many city departments and of a large number of other community agencies took part in the preparation of the report, the findings of which were unanimous. They were embodied in a sixty-nine-page report, supplemented by eleven appendices. The Department of the Interior, which has jurisdiction over Puerto Rico, and the Government of Puerto Rico were consulted in its preparation. New York, N. Y.

Governor Jesus T. Pinero, the first native Puerto Rican to hold that office, hailed the report as one that "should dispel many of the falsities that have grown up" about Puerto Ricans in New York City, in a statement released simultaneously with the report. He promised that Puerto Rico would cooperate in the assimilation of its migrants here.

The report was made public yesterday afternoon in the offices of the Welfare Council, 44 East Twenty-Third Street. G. Howland Shaw, president of the council; Adrian P. Burke, chairman of the Committee on Puerto Ricans, and members of the staff discussed the findings and recommendations of the committee. Fri. 2-13-48

Mr. Shaw and Mr. Burke emphasized throughout their discussion that the problems now affecting Puerto Ricans here were substantially similar to those that have beset every previous group of immigrants, including the Irish, the Germans, the Italians, the Jews and the Negroes in turn. The problems are not brought here by the Puerto Ricans, but result from the congested and unwholesome surrounding in which they find themselves, both men agreed.

The experience of the last thirty years has shown that Puerto Ricans become assimilated rapidly and make excellent citizens when they migrate under favorable circumstances, the report said. The committee made it plain, however, that these conditions do not now exist in this city.

Continued Migration Seen

"Since the conditions which have brought about the recent wave of migration will exist for some time to come, the conclusion is inescapable that the migration will continue," the report said. "At the same time we are face to face with the hard fact that the City of New York does not have enough housing, hospitals, schools, recreation facilities, etc., to care for its present residents. The Times

"We are uncomfortably aware of the particularly unfortunate conditions prevailing within the principal areas of Puerto Rican settlements and of the very considerable difficulty in appreciably improving these conditions within the reasonably near future." New York, N.Y.

Pointing out that the Puerto Ricans are citizens of the United States who have the right to settle anywhere within its boundaries, the report said the committee believed that the Federal Government should assume the responsibility for assisting Puerto Ricans who migrate of their own accord to settle under "reasonably satisfactory conditions." Fri. 2-13-48

"This would involve the creation of a Federal office with funds and personnel adequate to the problem," the report declared. It added that the functions of the office should be as follows:

"1. In cooperation with state and Federal employment services, to make a continuing survey of employment opportunities suited to Puerto Rican skills, and of the absorptive capacities of the areas within which such opportunities exist. 2-13-48

"2. Certification to the appropriate agency of the Government of Puerto Rico of the existence of a specified number of positions, of the skills required, and of the fact that the area within which the employment exists promises reasonable prospects for successful integration of the migrants.

"3. Preparation of the area to receive the migrants, by the location of or provision of housing; by preparing already established Puerto Rican residents, the local governments and community groups to receive the migrants, by providing trained personnel to guide the migrants through the period of adjustment, including protection of them in their employment, and assistance in obtaining, if necessary, other employment."

The report did not specify what areas of the United States the committee had in mind for absorbing the migrants, but Mr. Burke suggested that many of them were excellent agricultural workers who might be welcomed in some sparsely settled states, such as North and South Dakota. They might also fit well into the beet sugar industry in Utah, he said. The Times

The committee declared that in making this proposal it wished to make it clear that it was not suggesting organized migration as a cure for the ills or Puerto Rico, and that it was not proposing the creation of media for encouraging Puerto Ricans to migrate. 2-13-48

"Rather it is taking what it considers to be a constructive attitude toward an inescapabe fact, namely, that the migration of Puerto Ricans in large numbers is a reality and a continuing one," that unplanned migration will only add to human misery and civic plight, and that it therefore becomes incumbent upon Government to make available its facilities for a constructive easing of this serious human problem," it said.

The section devoted to the size and location of the Puerto Rican population in New York said there was no complete enumeration of it available, but that an estimate of 600,000, which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Aug. 3, 1947, was a "gross overstatement." it said the most nearly accurate estimate was that of the New York office of the Governor of Puerto Rico, which placed it at 231,302 in 1947. New York, N.Y.

The committee asked the Board of Education to have the number of Puerto Rican children in the public schools counted last June, in connection with its regular biennial census. This was done and the committee was informed that there were 24,350 Puerto Rican children in the public schools of the five boroughs, plus about 5,000 in parochial schools. Fri.

Indicative of the way the Puerto Rican population is spreading throughout the city is the fact that the 24,350 Puerto Rican children are scattered among 502 of the city's 666 public schools. 2-13-48

The greatest single concentration of Puerto Ricans is in East Harlem, centering at 110th Street and Madison Avenue, according to the report. It estimated that 60,000 to 80,000 of them live in this area. It said considerable numbers also lived on the upper West Side and Riverside areas of Manhattan.

The Brooklyn Puerto Rican population was estimated at 50,000,

Channel Puerto Rican Migration
Sun. 2-15-48

A highly complicated and thoroughly critical situation is revealed in the unanimously adopted report of the Welfare Council on Puerto Rico under the chairmanship of G. Howland Shaw, former Assistant Secretary of State. In reaching its conclusions this widely representative New York committee enjoyed the collaboration of the Department of the Interior in Washington and

the police deliberately avoided the block.

committee reported that the school it found thoroughly cor- area. Fri.
newspaper reports of The committee
ling, filth, deterioration it found thoroughly
quarters and lack of rec- conditions for Puerto
facilities. It said there many fights; that drunk-
unemployed young men
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ous robberies, and that

the Government of Puerto Rico itself.

What has been happening is that under the pressure of poverty and the promise of opportunity in the United States, thousands of Puerto Ricans have been leaving their homes to settle in New York City. They have concentrated on Harlem and surrounding areas (already terribly congested) where relatives and friends were living. This migration has been particularly heavy since last May. Few people have been aware of it. Only when some chartered crate has crashed in a Florida swamp or a peculiarly sensational act of violence has been recorded near the north end of Central Park, has the public had an inkling of this sizable population movement. Not so the local police precincts, hospitals, public health authorities and welfare agencies. The conditions are appalling and steadily deteriorating.

One of the elements which makes the problem so delicate is that as American citizens the people from the Island have every legal right to settle anywhere in the United States. Even if they wanted, the authorities could not bar their coming. All signs—economic and otherwise—indicate that they will continue to arrive in large numbers. The unavoidable answer for such a prospect is a resettlement agency.

But, as the committee maintains, great care has to be exercised lest the very formation of an agency result in accelerating this northward migration. There is also danger that such an agency will create the impression that migration is the only solution for the ills which have for so long harried Puerto Rico. Commonweal

Perhaps to skirt all these dangers safely is too much to expect of any actual political instrument; yet something decisive must be done, for the Puerto Ricans continue to arrive and, due to the lack of readiness for them continue to aggravate community conditions already verging on the unspeakable. New York, Times

Such an agency would maintain a continuing survey of employment conditions in those industries in which the new arrivals would be employable; keep a parallel organization in Puerto Rico apprised of such conditions; provide trained personnel as advisers during the period of adjustment to this country and prepare certain areas staffed by a select group of Puerto Ricans to receive the new arrivals. 2-27-48, Fri

If given a decent chance, these people do succeed. They are excellent agricultural workers and should prove extremely welcome in the West. Even with the handicap of speaking only Spanish, at first, some seventy percent of the Puerto Ricans in New York City have in spite of everything obtained full-time employment. They require decent places to live, classes in English, vocational training, instruction in child care and all manner of professional advice. City authorities are unequal to the task even at its present proportions. The United States cannot today fulfil the responsibility we assumed a half century ago without a Puerto Rico migration agency. 2-27-48

South Continues To Lose Citizens

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON —(ANP)— Although the south gained in population figures by 1,280,000 residents since 1940, a census bureau report issued here Thursday revealed that it had lost 2,803,000 southerners over the same period. The loss and gain measure up to a net population loss of 1,523,000.

Sat. 5-22-48

The immigrants were lured from northeastern and north central states because of the industrialization of the south and improved economic conditions. Emmigrants were found to have mostly migrated to the north central and western states. Both classes were about evenly divided between males and females.

Moving From The South

The Record

And hath determined . . . the bounds of their habitation . ."

From Chicago Mrs. W. R. Walters asks this column to identify the Biblical quotation which seems to justify race segregation. It is the 26th verse of the 17th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles: "And hath made of one blood all the nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation."

Columbia, S.C.

But you don't have to go to the Bible to know that insistence of certain Negro leaders on elimination of segregation as the basic principle of race advancement is cruelly limiting that advance. Many an improvement is possible for our colored people if they do not insist on breaking down segregation as part of it or preliminary to it.

Thurs. 4-8-48

Pity these people, therefore, that stubborn and witless leadership far from the South should betray them at a time like this with extremism against segregation. And marvel that one of the finest of all our groups of colored people—the Pullman porters—should have a leader actually proposing treason against the United States of America on this count if another war comes.

Our colored people have gone far and are entitled to go farther. They have a right and a duty to seek a better and better lot. But they are better off than any people of their race or any other race anywhere else on this earth now. An segregation or not, many of th were better fed, clothed, h and paid in the armed forces t ever before in their lives. This counsel of "civil disobedience" from Labor Leader Randolph is not only dangerous to his country but dangerous to his race.

A point for the timeliness of a Southern stand this presidential year is made by Editor R. C. Hodge in The Johnson City (Tenn.) Press-Chronicle. He says from 2,000,000 to 4,000,000 Negroes have left the deep South since the census of 1940 and that the census of 1950 will show a sufficient loss in population to cost these states from eight to 10 members of Congress and as many electoral votes. The pressure of this prospect, he suggests, "adds a note of desperation to the Southern complaints . . . and it adds force to their threats to take electoral votes away from Mr. Truman."

The Record

The national economic attention the South is getting, plus the always higher Southern birthrate, will both do something to offset some of the population loss of which Editor Hodge writes.

Columbia, S.C.

And the more migration of colored people from the South to other states the easier it will be for (1) the South to handle its race problem, and (2) outsiders to understand the South. If New York, like Mississippi, had fifty per cent of its population Negro, New Yorkers would behave not a bit better than Mississippians about it, in my opinion. Indeed, not so well, for there is little or no racial hatred in Mississippi and there would be oceans in New York. 4-8-48 Thurs.

Chairman McGrath, burning his Southern bridges behind him, compares voting restrictions in the South with "the actions of the Russian government in attempting to control the people of Finland, Czechoslovakia and Italy at the ballot box." He could serve this party better if he would see a plainer comparison of the Southern situation with the Italian. Because the Italian vote is doubtful, two worlds are piling gifts and favors on her at this moment, as if she were the discoverer of "the Walking Man" or "Miss Hush." Because the Southern vote has been deemed "in the bag" indignities are piled on our minority to curry favor with other minorities which are in doubt.

Senator Russell's Proposal

Reports that Richard B. Russell is studying the possibility of introducing legislation providing Federal aid to enable Negro families which wish to leave the South to do so, probably will not receive much attention. It will be labeled demagogic.

Yet, it is worth noting that such a bill, if introduced, would cover a recent conclusion by one of the nation's most respected and highly regarded sociologists, Howard W. Odum, of the University of North Carolina.

Constitution

Mr. Odum has spent a lifetime studying the South. It was his "Southern Regions" which blazed the way in Southern research and study. His writings still provide the basis for almost every social study of the Southern regions and their problems.

Atlanta, Ga.

One of his recent conclusions is that the Negro problem in America would be more readily and peacefully solved if the Negro population were, voluntarily, more equitably distributed over the nation. Therefore, he proposes that some Federal plan be evolved to allow those Negro families which want to move to other regions to do so.

Thu. 7-29-48

His plan received little encouragement. The proposal which Sen. Russell reportedly is contemplating will, we imagine, receive less.

Yet, one may with safety prophesy that just what both propose will come about within the next two decades. More and more persons, both white and colored, are leaving the farms of the South. Within the past eight years an estimated 4,000,000 persons, about 3,000,000 of them Negroes, have left the South seeking jobs. When the census is taken in 1950 we probably will find that most of the deep South States have done but little better than hold their own in population despite the higher birthrate in the South.

Thu.

The precipitate increase in farm machinery and the steady encroachment of the mechanical cotton picker join to cast the shadow of their problem across the years ahead. It will create, among other things, a population problem of displaced farm persons, of both races.

7-29-48

That is why we continue to insist that while the South should make its political fight in behalf of what it believes, we must not make the mistake of thinking only in narrow terms of state or region. The problem is a national one and we must think of it in national terms. To do otherwise; to fail to recognize the deep meaning and the possible tragedy of not seeing it; to persist in thinking in terms of a Dixiecrat spellbinder, is to be really disloyal to the South and its future.

Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

We are up against much more than how we shall withhold our electoral votes from Harry S. Truman. We are sure to have 1949 follow 1948 and it is likely that a few more years will come along before Gabriel blows his horn and the earth is consumed in fire.

Thu. 7-29-48

We'd like to wager that about 20 years from now someone will recall the Russell proposal and the Odum suggestion, and say, "You know, if we had started planning then we'd be better off today."

Journal Item Reveals Saga of Migration

Afro American

Sat. 3-20-48

Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

The migration of colored people from the South to the North has been treated in an article by Roy C. Garvin, general manager, Washington AFRO, appearing in the January issue, The Journal of Negro History.

Mr. Garvin's treatise deals mainly with migrants to the "Promised Land," the prairia territory, now the State of Kansas.

He starts with Benjamin (Pap) Singleton, referred to as the leader of the greatest mass migration of colored people in the United States.

Founded 11 Colonies

Singleton, as told by Mr. Garvin, was wholly responsible for a mass movement of illiterate and destitute ex-slaves, by the organization of parties to leave the South.

He is responsible for founding 11 colonies in Kansas alone between 1873 and 1880.

The writer tells of how they settled in Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Michigan, with some even pushing on into Canada. The majority of these people moved out of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama, it was stated.

The suffering and hardships which these people had to undergo is told by Mr. Garvin. His narration of settlements such as "Rattlebone Hollow," "Hogg's Town" and "Wabunsee Colony," supplies historical information as well as interesting reading.

MIGRATION RATES SHOW LITTLE CHANGE

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA)—Migration rates among both white and colored people between April, 1940 and April 1947, showed little difference, according to a report of the Census Bureau made public last Saturday.

The report showed that above one person in every five in each group had moved to a different county between 1940 and 1947.

The groups differed sharply, however, in the distance of their moves. Among colored migrants, above twice as many to other states as within a state, and of the interstate colored migrants twice as many moved to distant states as to adjoining ones.

Among white migrants a greater number moved within a state than between states, and of these moving between states the proportion of those moving to distant states was not as great as among colored migrant rate had become equal to that for whites.

"Whatever the factors which make moving desirable, and whatever the means necessary to effect such movement," the report said, "the non-white population not only 'caught up' with the white population in the rate of its migration, but when moving showed a greater tendency to move longer distances."

The Census Bureau found that the colored population of the South was less mobile than its white counterpart, although for the country as a whole the reverse was generally true.

According to the report, a higher proportion of Southern colored people than that of whites remained in the same house, and there was a less proportion of colored migrants than of whites in the South who moved between states and to distant states.

The report stated that, although the data indicate that it was the colored population residing outside the South in 1947 which was relatively mobile, it should be understood that colored people outside the South included the large number of former Southern colored people who left the South between 1940 and 1947.

Behavior Of Migrants In North Explained As Unconscious Reaction To New Freedom

BY ARTHUR P. DAVIS

NEGROES MIGRATING from the South to northern metropolitan centers encounter a strange new world to which they have to adjust themselves. That they do make this adjustment—and make it quickly—is obvious. But in making the adjustment, the Negro often overlooks little unconscious reactions and conditionings which his southern background ingrained in him. These little failures may not be at all serious in themselves, but they sometimes act against the Negro, raising up enemies in quarters of which he is totally unaware.

Take for instance the matter of tipping white taxi drivers in the North. Although Negroes are by nature generous, there is a tendency among a certain class of migrants not to tip white drivers. The reason is simple: in many sections of the South you just don't tip white men. It is contrary to the code. It is sometimes considered an insult. If you attempt it, you may be crudely rebuffed.

That conditioning remains in the Negro's mind when he moves North, and although he eventually learns that the northerner has no foolish inhibitions about accepting dark gratitude, there is an awkward period in which he has alienated many a cab driver. The latter, knowing nothing about the reasons behind the failure to tip, simply marks the Negro down as a cheap and undesirable fare and avoids him if possible.

* * * *

In the matter of street car etiquette, I have noticed in northern cities an irritating custom on the part of Negroes which I also ascribe to their southern background. Negroes tend to stand in the front part of northern street cars and buses. They stop as close to the driver or motorman as possible, and no amount of requesting or pleading can move thm. Their only response to the motorman's plea to move back is a ominous grumble of negation. Other passengers who have to push through this solid mass find it unpleasant because they see no reason why Negroes should not cooperate and move to the rear.

The Negroes are not being consciously uncocperative. They do not realize that they are making enemies by their actions. Their behaviour is an unconscious reaction to their new freedom. In the South they were made—often rudely—to go to the rear. As a consequence, that part of the car or bus became automatically a symbol of their inferior status, and they learned to dislike it deeply and bitterly.

When they get to the North and find that they don't have to go to the back of cars and buses, they simply refuse to do so, forgetting, of course, that they are being impolite and unpleasant. And mind you, their refusal, as I have said, is not a conscious action. Since they are not the type to analyze motives, they are not aware of the association of the rear with something unpleasant in their past lives. They simply say to themselves: I can ride anywhere I please up here, so nobody's going to push me around.

* * * *

There are, of course, many other carry-overs from southern living and conditioning which I could mention, and not all of them are unpleasant. For example, I find that the average southern-born Negro living in the North is not inclined to sue his fellowman as quickly as other Americans. In many cases, he fails to take full advantage of certain situations which other groups would consider highly favorable for personal gain.

This reluctance to rush to court is due in large part to the Negro's attitude towards the southern police court and courthouse. Knowing that there was no justice in them for him, he avoided both as much as possible. When he comes North, he brings with him a lot of that courtroom shyness. Although he is often victimized because of this reluctance, he at least is not considered mercenary.

In the above generalizations (and since they are generalizations, they are subject to the usual exceptions) in these generalizations I have had in mind the untrained Negro migrant. But a southern background conditions all of us—the educated and the ignorant. We who are supposedly educated also have serious adjustments to make when we come North, but that's another column.

Negroes leaving Mississippi

JACKSON, Miss. — Negroes "in the laboring class and younger group whose attachments in the state are less binding than among other groups" are going to take Governor Fielding Wright up on his advice to move to other states, the Jackson Advocate, Negro weekly, declared here last week.

Reporting on the aftermath of Gov. Wright's special broadcast to Negroes on a statewide radio hookup last week, preceding the States Rights convention here, the Advocate said the results of the speech were "a growing exodus from the state and widespread apprehension."

The governor's speech was made to explain to Mississippians "the stand of the white people of the 'States Rights issue' and the opposition to the Civil Rights program presented to Congress by President Truman."

Despite his protestations that he is "the governor of all the people of Mississippi" and is working for improvement of education, health and economic conditions of Negroes, Gov. Wright told his radio audience that the President's Civil Rights program cannot be enforced in Mississippi. "Dissatisfied Negroes would be better off to move to some other state," he said.

The Advocate said the speech was followed by comments from Negro ministers in almost every Negro church in Mississippi that Sunday morning.

"Negroes' comment generally on the Governor's speech . . . was that Negroes are not interested in social equality and social intermingling and that the only thing that Negroes in Mississippi are interested in is equal protection and equality under the law," the Advocate said.

Commenting editorially on the threat of migration, the Advocate reminded "those whose interest in Mississippi is something more than the status quo political" . . . that "The present hopeful program of industrialization must be based on the fact that a larger percentage of the goods produced by state industries must be bought or consumed by people in the state. Constituting nearly 50 percent of the state's population, with other factors of need considered, the Negro is the greatest potential consumer group in the state. Not only would his leaving seriously affect the new industrialization, but it would also have the greatest effect upon the present economy of the state which has developed on the present ratio of Negro population."

Southeast's Big Export Is Its People, Migration Affects Area's Economy

Some Say Loss Of 2,000,000 In Eight Years Lightens Burden On Overworked Soil; Others Hold Customers Are Lost

BY JOSEPH K. HEYMAN
Southern Business Consultant

(Editor's Note—This is the first of two consecutive articles on recent population trends in the Southeast.)

THE MAJOR "EXPORT" of the Southeast is people.

As a result of mass out-migration, the region's population in 1948 is only about 1,500,000 greater than in 1940, 3,700,000 more births than deaths during the period.

The pessimists say it's a sad tale. They offer the moral that the Southeast is losing its most valuable resources—people—because it is not giving them a chance to make a decent living.

They say that the Southeast is losing ground as a market because the potential buyers are leaving home.

The optimists call it an economic blessing. They point to a lightening of the burden on the overworked land. They see a better balance between our natural wealth and the people who depend on it for their daily bread.

They point out that the Southeast has made much sharper gains in personal income than most other U. S. regions in recent years. The Southern market, they say, is at an all-time high with the present population in its best economic position in history.

* * *

Migration's Meaning

WHICHEVER VIEW IS TAKEN—and most people agree that both are partly right—the trend is extremely important to the man who has a stake in the Southern economy.

The region's gain in population since 1940 has been only about 6 per cent—a growth from 23,400,000 to about 24,900,000. This compares with a U. S. gain of close to 11 per cent.

Migration has drained more than 2,000,000 people from the Southeast in the eight-year period. If the region's birth rate were not the nation's highest, this migration loss would have wiped out most of the gains resulting from natural increases in population.

As it was, however, the Southeast's 5,700,000 births far outstripped its 2,000,000 deaths. It was a very heavy natural increase, and if there had been no net out-migration to offset it, the region would have had a 15 or 16 per cent over-all gain in population.

* * *

Negroes In Majority

THE BULK of the Southeast's loss to other areas has been in the Negro population.

Today there are 600,000 fewer Negroes in the nine Southeastern states than in 1940. The recent Negro exodus is one of the biggest population shifts in the nation's history.

Altogether 1,800,000 Negroes have left the region. The natural increase from births over deaths has been only about 1,200,000, and there has been almost no Negro migration into the region.

* * *

Whites Increasing

THE SOUTHEAST'S white population, on the other hand, has made sizable gains. The natural increase of more than 2,500,000 whites since 1940 has much more than offset the loss of nearly 500,000 to other areas.

The net gain of 2,100,000 whites stands in sharp contrast to the net loss of 600,000 Negroes. Thousands of whites have found work at home in booming Southern factories, while many Negroes have sought similar employment in industrial centers elsewhere.

Every Southeastern state has had a net gain in white population since 1940 and almost every state has had a net loss in Negro population.

* * *

Florida An Exception

EVERY STATE except Florida has had a net loss from migration. But only Mississippi has been unable to offset the migration loss by gains from natural increases. Mississippi has actually lost some 60,000 in total population since 1940.

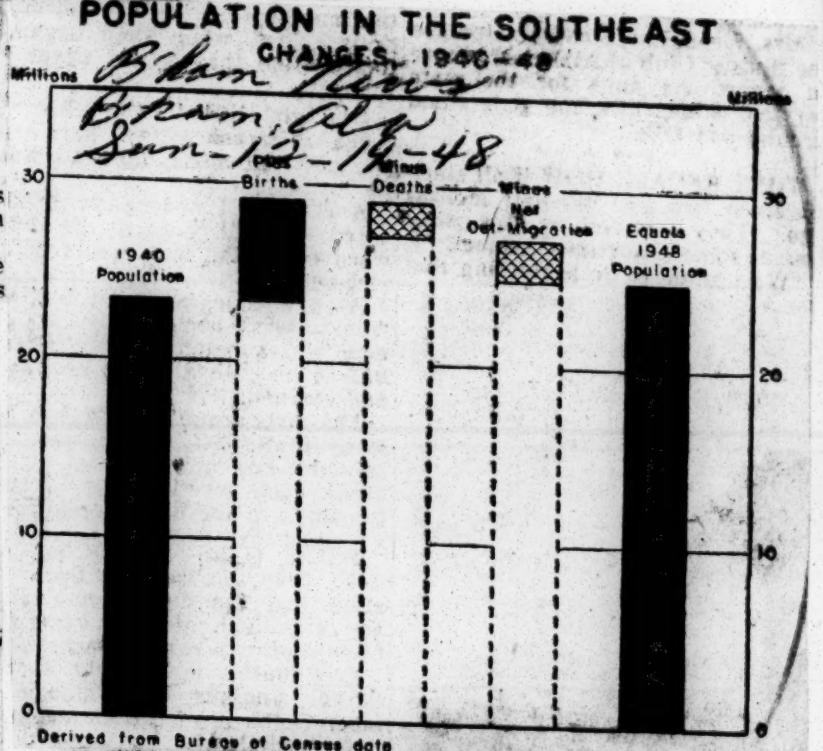
Florida has accounted for a third of the region's total growth since 1940. Its increase has been more than 500,000 people, a sharp 24 per cent jump in only eight years.

The two northernmost states of the region—Virginia and Tennessee—have had good gains of 13 and 8 per cent, respectively. Louisiana, losing relatively few by migration, has had a 9 per cent net increase. The Carolinas both have had 4 to 5 per cent gains over 1940, despite very heavy out-migration.

Georgia and Alabama have barely held their own, with gains of less than 1 per cent each.

* * *

NEXT WEEK'S ARTICLE will discuss the changes in make-up of the Southeast's population since 1940—the shift from farm to city and the declining proportion of Negroes.



1 in Every 5 Persons Moved in Past 7 Years

WASHINGTON—(NNPA)—Migration rates among both white and colored people between April 1940, and April 1947, showed little difference, according to a report of the Census Bureau made public last Saturday.

The report showed that about one person in every five in each group had moved to a different county between 1940 and 1947.

The groups differed sharply, however, in the distance of their moves. Among colored migrants, about twice as many moved to other States as within a State, and of the inter-State colored migrants, twice as many moved to distant States as to adjoining ones.

Rate Equals Whites'

Among white migrants, a greater number moved within a State than between States, and of those moving between States the proportion of those moving to distant States was not as great as among colored migrants.

The migrant rate was lower among colored people in the period from 1935 to 1940 than it was for white people; but between 1940 and 1947, the colored migrant rate had become equal to that for whites.

"Whatever the factors which make moving desirable, and whatever the means necessary to effect such movement," the report said, "the non-white population not only 'caught up' with the white population in the rate of its migration, but when moving showed a greater tendency to move longer distances."

Southerns Stable

The Census Bureau found that the colored population in the South was less mobile than its white counterpart, although for the country as a whole the reverse was generally true.

According to the report, a higher proportion of Southern colored people than of whites remained in the same house, and there was a less proportion of colored migrants than of whites in the South who moved between States and to distant States.

The report stated that the data indicated that it was the colored population residing outside the South in 1947 which was relatively mobile.

It should be understood, it pointed out however, that colored people outside the South in 1947, who moved since 1940, included the large number of former Southern colored people who left the South between 1940 and 1947.

Migration From Rural To Urban Areas Steps Up

Number Of Colored Residents In South Showing A Decline

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—The estimated population of non-white in the United States for 1947 by the bureau of the census is 15,017,000, an increase of 11.6 percent over the 1940 population. The nation's white population increased only 7.5 percent between 1940 and 1947.

According to census estimates non-whites are moving from rural to urban areas. Now urbanites total 9,009,000 to 6,000,000 while in 1940 the population of the rural areas exceeded that of the urban among non-whites.

For the United States as a whole the 1947 estimate reveals that population in the West is increasing rapidly compared to the other areas while the South is showing the lowest increase. The trend is from rural to urban centers, and the nation's median age is advancing.

Non-whites in the South are decreasing while in the other three areas they are increasing rapidly. Included in non-white are Negroes, Mexicans with Indian or other colored blood, Chinese, Japanese and other non-whites.

Population distribution shows

overcame the migration of ifornia, Oregon and Washington
000 people from this section led the nation in percentage
eft Dixie with a 5.4 percent growth. Despite migration to other sec-
ation gain over the past tions, the South gained 2,266,000
years, U. S. Census Bureau people to place its number of resi-
ts showed yesterday. dents at 43,932,000.
orgia showed an increase of between April 1, 1940, and
1, 1947, to bring its popula- major cause of the nationwide in-
tion to 3,138,000. crease. The excess of births over
om growth of the Pacific deaths accounted for a gain of 11,
led the United States to an 738,000, the Census Bureau esti-
ated population total of 143, mated. Civilian immigration from
000—a rise of 8.9 percent. Cal- abroad added another 1,016,000.

South's 2,996,000 people and left D population
seven years reports sh Georgia 15,000 bet July 1, 19 tion to 3,1 Boom g Coast led estimated

Births Beat Migration in South's Census

A busy stork hovering over the

But migration between states was a major factor in the shifts between regions. Thus, the net migration into the West almost counter-balanced the movement from the South.

Twenty-eight states showed such net losses through migration but in most cases the stork made up the difference.

New York's five percent gain left that state firmly in first place with 14,165,000 total population. Pennsylvania, with 10,512,000, and California, 9,812,000, were next.

Georgia Senator Would Subsidize Migrating Negroes From South

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — (ANP) — A bill encouraging mass migration of Negroes from the south similar to a plan advocated by a local attorney, Joseph P. Mudd, will be introduced to the senate, Sen. Richard B. Russell of Georgia said in a letter last week.

According to Budd, Sen. Russell's aid, Leeman Anderson, sent him a letter approving his plan for the federal government to subsidize Negroes who wished to leave the south for another area where they may have more opportunities.

Under the Mudd plan, Negroes would "voluntarily" leave the southern states to areas with comparatively few colored people and be replaced by immigrants from Europe. The federal government would help the migrants financially until they had settled down.

In his letter for the senator, Anderson wrote: "As you may know, the senator has prepared a bill designed to help the underprivileged of both races by assisting them in relocating where they will have more desirable living standards and job opportunities, with the general purpose of equalizing the distribution of Negroes throughout the nation.

"It proposes, also, to move white who desire it in an effort to maintain a fair balance of population."

Migration Of Colored Population Seen Factor In Pressure On South

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The political significance of President Truman's civil rights program for Negroes is discussed in an article accompanied by a chart published in The United States News-World Report for Feb. 20. The article pictures Mr. Truman as caught between the fires of increasing pressure of Negroes in the North and West and the revolt of Southern Democrats.

The political strength of Negroes in the North and West has greatly increased, the article reveals, as a result of the heavy shift of the Negro population from the South during and since the war. One example of the change in the political is the recent increase in the Negro population in California where the number of Negro voters is now over 165,000 becoming for the first time a factor in state politics.

Los Angeles with 150,000 Negroes has more than doubled its Negro population before the war. The article also shows that San Francisco with 37,900 Negroes experienced an increase of 533 per cent since 1940. All through the North also, Negro migration from the South during the war years have built up the size of the Negro vote," the article says.

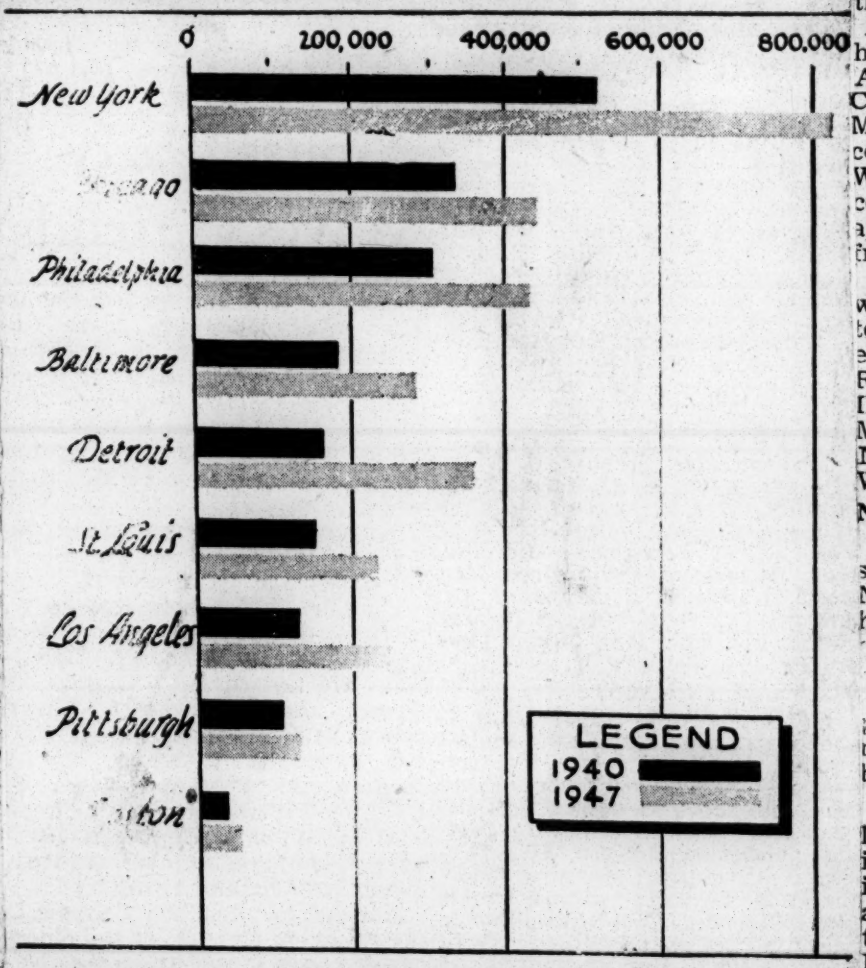
KEY CITIES

The number of Negro voters has greatly increased in New York City, Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Detroit, St. Louis, Los Angeles, Pittsburgh, and Boston—nine key cities where the Negro vote "is the principal factor in deciding which way eight states will go for President," according to this article.

Negroes settling in the North and West, the articles shows, not only through the ballot are pressing for equal rights and opportunities with other citizens in these localities but are championing the cause of their brothers left in the South.

Dev lopments on the political horizon are pictured as presenting a dilemma for President Truman. "Mr. Truman's problem is complicated by a shifting population that is tending to bring the divergent views of southern and northern Democrats into open conflict," the author of the article points out. The writer adds, "In the South, the civilization works through the idea of white supremacy. There are two separate worlds, a white world, and a Negro world . . . ."

Growth Of Non-White Population In 9 Key Election Cities



(Reprinted from U. S. News — World Report, an independent weekly magazine on national and international affairs published at Washington. Copyright 1948 United States News Publishing Corporation.)

SEGREGATION CONTINUES

Despite New Deal laws and court decisions, the author asserts, "segregation still is virtually complete" below the Mason and Dixon line. To further complicate the picture for Mr. Truman is the mounting revolt of his party in the North as symbolized in the third party candidacy of Henry Wallace.

The author further points out that if President Truman does not fight hard for his civil rights plan, he stands to lose the Negro vote in the North. That vote," the article says, "now is big enough to swing at least 228 electoral votes in 12 states in any close election." The author adds that Negroes have sufficient votes in 15 northern states "to swing 277 electoral votes" for the presidency. Only 266 electoral votes are required to win the presidency.

The other horn of the dilemma for Mr. Truman is his danger in trying to force the South too far to the left. In fac his proposals have precipitated a revolt in his own party in the South and he stands to lose 127 electoral votes of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia, the author asserts, adding, "in any close election, he could not hope to win without these."

CLOSE ELECTION EXPECTED

There are twelve northern states with a large enough Negro vote, the article points out, for Negroes to determine any election "as close as that of 1944," adding that, "All the present signs indicate that the election of 1948 will be closer than that of 1944."

Almost 4,000,000 Negroes have left Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina alone in recent years. Most of these migrants have become voters in the North and West to the extent of changing considerably the political balance of the Negro on these fronts.

Negro migrants are credited with being the determining factors in the winning of the 190 electorial votes for Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1944 in Delaware, Illinois, Kentucky Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

NO LONGER REPUBLICANS

Mr. Truman can win similar support from Negro voters in the North and West only by pushing his civil rights proposals. Negroes no longer vote for the Republican party because of the historical connection of the party with the emancipation movement in the days of Abraham Lincoln, it is pointed out.

This change in political outlook together with the increase in the number of Negro voters, is causing both the Democrats and Republicans to compete in trying to outbid the other for Negro votes. Mr. Truman's bid is higher than any previous president of the United States, but this article shows it to be the logical outcome of the growing political strength of the Negro.

Rural Birth Rate 35 Pct. over Cities

EAST LANSING— (AP) —The farmer who says he raises crops and children isn't kidding, a study by a Michigan State College expert showed.

Michigan's rural population, the study of birth trends in Michigan showed, is producing 35 per cent more children than the city dwellers.

Detroit, the largest city in Michigan, has the lowest birth rate.

THE DETROIT birth rate a thousand is only 272. The birth rate for rural Kalkaska County is 666 a thousand.

The MSC expert employed a complicated method on arriving at a birth rate. He computed it by the number of children under 5 in a county in relation to the number of women between 15 and 45.

Such rural counties as Antrim, Cheboygan, Clinton, Crawford, Gladwin, Midland, Missaukee, Montmorency, Oscoda, Otsego, Presque Isle and Roscommon all have birth rates well above the 500 mark.

Populous Wayne County has the lowest birth rate, 282. Others low in the 300 bracket are Ingham, Kalamazoo, Kent, Berrien, Jackson and Washtenaw—all containing fairly large cities.

THE STUDY, conducted by J. Allan Beegle, MSC sociology and anthropology professor, showed the birth rates were highest in sections where self-sufficient agriculture exists.

In the more commercial types of farming areas in southern Michigan, birth rates are much lower than those in the non-commercialized areas to the north.

Nearly all the counties in the northern part of the Lower Peninsula and the eastern part of the Upper Peninsula are termed "high-fertility" areas by the MSC professor.

All except two counties, Barry and Clinton, in the southern Lower Peninsula are classed as "low-fertility" areas.

* * *

THOSE COUNTIES having a birth ratio in excess of 544 do not have a single center with a population of as much as 2,500 persons.

In contrast, the counties with a birth ratio of less than 344 contain some of the largest cities in the state, including Detroit, Grand Rapids, Lansing, Kalamazoo, Jackson and Ann Arbor.

The more remote and isolated the township, the higher the birth rate, the study found.

The study found that Michigan's Negroes were reproducing much less rapidly than white persons. The statewide fertility rate for Negroes in Michigan is only 271 a thousand in comparison with 347 for the white population.

One reason for this is thought to be the tendency of migrant Negroes to leave small children with relatives in the South.

* * *

GENERALLY in Michigan, the study found, persons with the highest economic status and the best education have the fewest children.

Michigan's rural population, the study found, is not only replacing itself but is producing a surplus of more than 30 per cent. The city population, on the other hand, is failing to reproduce itself by more than 10 per cent.

At present, the birth rate in Michigan is high enough to guarantee a growing population. The essential long-range trend, however, is downward and the birth rate is expected to slump rapidly after the artificial boost given by the number of wartime marriages has subsided.

Conference on Enrollment in City Schools Proposed

The Times-Picayune

(55) WMW

All-Time Peak Near, Says Bureau Bulletin

New Orleans, La. Thurs. 5-20-48

A community wide conference of school representatives should be set up to wrestle with the problem of an imminent all-time peak enrollment in the schools of the city. This was recommended Wednesday in a bulletin released by the bureau of governmental research.

Pointing out that the enrollment peak will come shortly and may be, more or less, continuous, the bureau said that bona fide cooperative planning for the impending increases is "essential."

It recommended that the functions of the conference include (1) continuous investigation and study of present and probable enrollment trends and (2) exchange on the basis of mutual confidence the general plans of private, parochial and public schools for absorbing the increase in enrollment.

The bulletin pointed out that the conference might be expanded to include representatives from the city planning and zoning commission, the city department of recreation and the Louisiana state department of education.

Increased Birth Rate Cited

The number of births in New Orleans has increased rapidly since 1940 due to conditions brought about by war and ensuing prosperity, the bulletin noted. It added, "The children are here; more are coming; they must be schooled."

Increase in the birth rate appears to be holding a level during the present time and death rates among children of preschool age have dropped sharply since 1930 "with the result that more of the children born are ultimately reaching school age," the report said. The Times-Picayune

"The product of the two foregoing factors coupled with the migration (of additional families) to New Orleans will shortly produce all-time peak enrollments in our schools. New Orleans, La.

"Enrollments will be further accentuated in 1948-49 as this will be the first full year of a 12-grade school system." Thurs.

Presenting population data which will affect the future educational problems in the city, the bulletin noted that births among white people here jumped during World War I from less than 6000 annually to more than 7000 annually. The high rate continued until 1927 and dropped gradually to a low of 4365 during economic depression years. 5-20-48

"In the past seven years the bumper crop of post-World War I babies has reached adulthood and has, in turn, produced a much greater number of children than has been born in New Orleans in any comparable period of the city's history."

The effect of World War II was that "almost twice as many white children were born in the five years 1943-47 than in the corresponding five years of the previous decade," the report said.

The Negro birth rate, following a somewhat different pattern, nevertheless increased during the early 1920's and did not decline after 1927 nearly as sharply as white births. Negro births also showed a quicker sensitivity to improved economic conditions that came with the recent war period and in "1947 Negroes exceeded their 1924 peak by 67 per cent."

Effect of Migration

Extension of public health services and the fact that more and more babies are now born in hospitals has sharply decreased the death rate of children under 5 years old. Migration has so affected the enrollment that as of January 1, 1947, approximately 9 per cent of the white children and 14 per cent of the Negro children of educable age (6 to 18 inclusive) were here as a result of net migration to the city. Thurs.

Retardation or "failure" of children in elementary grades is so prevalent that frequently the actual enrollment is almost twice as much as enrollment statistics indicate there will be, the report noted.

The Times-Picayune

"This means that a very large number of children who have reached the ages at which they are normally expected to be in high school are still struggling along in the middle elementary grades. Elementary school enrollment is inflated and will continue to be inflated as long as large numbers of children are failed in the lower grades."

New Orleans, La.

The bulletin also pointed out that during periods of economic depression many children are removed from private and parochial schools and placed in public schools, increasing the demand for public school facilities. 5-20-48

Urban Populations Grow Faster Than Living Units

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
7-10-48

HHFA Report Shows More Doubling Up, More Home Buying Among Non-Whites

WASHINGTON

The nonwhite population increased faster between 1940 and 1947 than the number of dwelling units it occupied particularly in urban areas, where the population rose by a third and the number of dwelling units increased only a fourth.

The result has been more doubling up and less space per person during this period. These are among the significant facts developed on the housing of the nonwhite population in a study of Census Bureau statistics completed by the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

Results of the HHFA study are now contained in a report, "Housing of the Nonwhite Population, 1940 to 1947." (Colored citizens constitute the bulk of the nonwhite population.) In certain respects, the study reports, the housing situation for nonwhites showed improvement. 7-10-48

More Home Ownership

This population segment showed a greater proportionate increase in home ownership, reflecting improved incomes, and its relative condition of housing showed proportionately greater improvement than that for whites. However, nonwhites are still low the level of whites, in quality of housing they live in the amount of space they occupy per person.

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
7-10-48

The extent of overcrowding is indicated by the fact that 15% of dwelling units occupied by nonwhites had over 1.5 persons per room, compared with only 4% for whites, and 12% of the nonwhite households consisted of seven or more persons, as compared with 5% of the white households.

Statistics on the income distribution of nonfarm families and individuals show that approximately half of the nonwhites had annual money incomes of over $1600. For whites the halfway mark was $2,700. The comparable medians for nonfarm families were $1800 for nonwhites and $3,100 for whites. 7-10-48

PROGRESS OF THE NEGRO

WORLD IS LOOKING TO U. S., SAYS DUNN

Minister Cites Progress of Negroes During Year

The world is looking to the United States for leadership and help and this country should be thankful for a greater understanding among mankind and its ability to help others, Rev. H. H. Dunn, New Orleans minister, said Thursday in an address to the Louisiana Education Association at the Booker T. Washington High school.

"The whole world looks to our nation for leadership and we should indeed be proud and thankful, both as Americans and as Negroes, for our own Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, the mediator in the Palestine dispute, who is proving beyond a doubt that leadership does not confine itself to any particular race or creed.

"America has gone a long way in her attempt to solve economic and political problems of Europe by the 'Marshall plan.' America has gone a long way also in solving her own economic, social, and political problems and is moving steadily in the direction of full and unqualified citizenship for all inhabitants of her shores, regardless of race, creed, or color.

Thankful for Truman

"For this, we are forever indebted to such great Americans as President Harry S. Truman, a man who had the courage to cling to his high ideals throughout the dark moments of the recent political campaign and emerge victorious.

"On this Thanksgiving day, we call upon all United States citizens to dedicate their lives to a program of self-improvement so effective that they will win the respect, good-will and co-operation of people all over the world.

"On this Thanksgiving day, we urge all Americans to eliminate from their minds and hearts the ugly passions and hatreds they condemn in their fellowman.

"We thank God, on this occasion, for a land of hope and promise; for the economic, social, civic, and educational advancements which are evidenced throughout the South; for the improved relations between the races which will lead to a fuller life for all Americans; and for that international unity which is the very essence of a permanent world-wide peace.

"The progress in better race relations during the year has gone steadily forward. Most notable in this connection is the entrance into and the participation of a larger number of Negro players in the National and American Baseball leagues.

"The advancement in education for Negroes during the year from the viewpoint of attendance, efficiency in staff of teachers, consolidation of smaller school units, providing bus transportation of teachers and pupils, strengthening curriculum, and equalizing of salaries is greater than ever before in the history of public education.

"The Negro public schools in New Orleans, according to Superintendent Lionel J. Bourgeois and Assistant Superintendent Ernest O. Becker, have increased enrollment in elementary schools from 20,693 to 21,555, an increase of 862; and in high schools the enrollment has increased from 3165 to 4075, an increase of 908. Thirty-two teachers have been added to the system, bringing the total number of teachers to 555.

New Department Added

"New departments added were: One sight-saving class, one remedial reading class, and three kindergartens bringing the total up to 13. One visiting teacher, and one ambulatory teacher in instrumental music have been added.

"The Negro schools are seriously overcrowded, but the Orleans Parish School Board, according to Mr. Becker, is now planning to provide two additional high schools, six junior high schools, and eight elementary schools to reduce the teacher load and provide adequate school buildings.

"In Booker T. Washington High school business courses have been added and plans are being perfected for instruction in courses of beauty culture.

"Father Henry J. Bezou, archdiocesan superintendent of Catholic schools, states that substantial progress has been made in Negro schools during the year. One new elementary for Negro pupils was opened in September with an enrollment of 177 pupils.

Facilities Increased

"The enrollment of Negro children in the parochial high schools is 745: in the elementary schools, 8615: in the eleemosynary schools, 57. The total number of instructors is 146. Xavier university and St. Mary's academy have an "A" rating in the Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges.

"The New Orleans department of public welfare, under the direction of Miss Lillie Nairne grants assistance to 28,500 Negro individuals, 880 of whom are children living in homes with their mothers. Care is also taken of 350 children who have been displaced of paternal care. There are three Negro supervisors and 39 case workers in the department. Recreational facilities for Negro children have been greatly improved and extended under the administration of Mayor Morrison.

"Richard R. Dixon, department of recreation, states that recently four playgrounds and swimming pools; namely, the Lemann, Fox, Shakespeare and Hardin, have been established. The sum of $100,000 was expended for their erection. The new Shakespeare Recreation Center and stadium is complete with swimming pool, field house, wading pool and children's play area.

Xavier Status Cited

"Dean Mary Francis, Xavier university, states that the enrollment of the university is 1001, coming from 28 states, the Canal Zone, British West Indies, the Virgin Islands, Trinidad and West Africa. The faculty of the university, excluding library, health and maintenance staffs, numbers 79. During the year additions were made to the music buildings and the chemistry laboratory and new dormitories were constructed for veteran students.

"A progressive step made by the Alumni Association of Dillard university, was the organization of a National Alumni Association with Wallace P. Grant, Washington, D. C., as president. A stadium fund committee, Dr. Rivers Frederick, New Orleans, chairman, has raised $17,000 toward a $30,000 stadium being constructed on the Dillard campus. This stadium will seat 2500 people.

"Most substantial progress has been made in the Negro public schools of the state during the year under the supervision of L. L. Kilgore, state supervisor of Negro schools. In 1947-48 10 parishes offered no high school facilities for Negroes. Three of these have established high schools during the session. In 1947-48 the Negro public high schools graduated 2352 students. During the term there were enrolled in all Negro public schools 166,299. These schools are under the direction of 4705 Negro teachers. During the session 37 parishes operated 191 school buses carrying 16,214 Negro children.

"Sincere appreciation is expressed to the recent Legislature which appropriated sufficient funds for the equalization of teacher salaries, free lunches for children and provision for out-of-state graduate study.

"Southern university, Felton G. Clark, president, has an enrollment of 1769 students, including 90 veterans. The faculty and maintenance staff number 406. The amount of money expended for maintenance during the past year was $1,247,696, outstanding appropriations for buildings and endowment total $777,838, and the sum of $218,000 for the erection and equipment of the new dining hall.

"Grambling college, Grambling, R. W. E. Jones, president, has a combined faculty and employed staff of 119 persons, an enrollment of 850 students, and expended $184,703 during the past year for maintenance and operating expenses.

"J. K. Haynes, Ruston, president of the Louisiana Educational Association in speaking of the organization, said that 3000 of the 5000 Negro teachers of the state were members of the organization.

"The sum of $100,000 has been secured from the Legislature for out-of-state scholarships. Seventy-two students have taken advantage of these scholarships and are pursuing courses in 15 universities in various sections of the country.

Degrees Given 6000

"The Crisis, official organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, states that 88,567 Negro students are enrolled in American colleges and universities, and professional schools, an increase of 14,462 over last year. Bachelor degrees were conferred upon 5633; masters degrees upon 461; doctors of philosophy were conferred upon 9; doctors of Divinity upon 186; doctors of dental surgery upon 68; doctors of law 37.

"Edwin R. Embree of Chicago, president of the Rosenwald Fund, said that the fund had expended $22,000,000 for the benefit of mankind, which included $5,000,000 for major Negro colleges, including Dillard university, New Orleans; Fisk university, Nashville; Atlanta university, Atlanta, Ga., and $5,000,000 was spent to assist in the erection of more than 5000 Negro rural schools in Southern states, and $3,000,000 in the field of general race relations.

"W. W. Brierly, New York city, secretary of the general education board, said that the founding of the board, in 1902, set up $113,155,075 and that the sum of $105,308,576 had been expended for Negro education.

Howard Enrollment 5231

"Howard university, Washington, D. C., of which Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson is president, has an enrollment of 5231 as of October 30. The faculty numbers 468 and the total assets are approximately $10,000,000. The endowment is over one and one-half million dollars. Howard is unique in that it has extensive facilities for veterans with 30 per cent or more disabilities.

"Tuskegee, Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president, has an enrollment of 2648, of which 759 are veterans. its staff numbers 500 and its endowment is $7,000,000. President Patterson is president of the United Negro College Fund, of which Tuskegee is a member.

"Fisk university, Chas. S. Johnson, president, has an endowment of $4,447,288. Its expenditures for maintenance during the past year were $175,000. Its faculty and employed staff number 282. The enrollment for the present year is 973, of which 253 are veterans.

"Clark college, Atlanta, has a faculty of 66 members and an enrollment of 846. The endowment fund totals $900,000.

College to Get Hospital

"Morehouse college, Atlanta, Ga., Dr. Benjamin Mays, president, has an endowment of almost two million dollars and an enrollment of 771 students. The faculty and staff number 69 and the annual budget is over four hundred thousand dollars.

"A 100-bed hospital is to be erected at Florida Agricultural and Mechanical college, Tallahassee, according to President William R. Gfay, Jr. This hospital is to cost $2,000,000 and will be the largest hospital at a Negro college in the United States. The college has a faculty and staff of 250 and an enrollment of 1611. Over $1,000,000 is appropriated for the annual operating expenses and recently $3,360,511 was appropriated for buildings.

"Tilloston college, Austin, Tex., William H. Jones, president, received 20 units of government houses for the use of single and married veterans during the past year. These units were erected at the cost of $33,000. With an enrollment of 605 and a faculty and staff of 68, the college spent $272,000 for maintenance during the year.

"Bennett college, Greensboro, N. C., Dr. David Jones, president, has one of the highest ratings of institutions for Negro women, being rated 'A' by the American Association of Colleges and the American Association of Collegiate Registrars. It has a staff of 69 persons. Since 1926 Bennett college has graduated 921 students.

"Talladega college, Talladega, Ala., A. D. Beittel, president, has an operating budget of $400,000, and a staff, exclusive of maintenance and other employed help in the college, of 60, and an enrollment of 338 students. The college is a member of the United Negro College Fund and is also participating in the Carnegie grant-in-aid program for the improvement of teaching.

"Prairie View Agricultural and Mechanical college, Hempstead, Tex., has a faculty and staff of 208. The college enrollment is 2230 of which number 460 are veterans. The amount spent for maintenance and operation during the past year was $2,000,020, and $350,000 was expended for buildings.

"Campbell college, Jackson, Miss., Dr. S. L. Greene, Jr., president, has an annual budget of $250,000 and a plant valuation of $650,000. The student body numbers 557 with a faculty and staff of 45. A new administration building has been erected at the cost of $35,000, and a trades building has been erected at the cost of

"Wiley college has a combined enrollment of 1013, according to Dr. J. S. Scott, president, and a faculty and staff of 59. During the past year $399,527 was expended for maintenance and operation. The endowment at present is $613,997.32.

"President Harold C. Warren, Tougaloo college, Tougaloo, Miss., has announced the completion of a new student union and residence

faculty women valued at $150,000. In the practice school building for faculty women valued at $150,000. Including pupils in the practice schools the total enrollment is 644."

PUTS POOREST IN U.S. ABOVE SOVIET PEOPLE

New York, N. Y.

SALISBURY, Md., April 23 (UP) —Joseph W. Martin Jr., Speaker of the House, told a Negro audience tonight that the poorest American family was better off than anybody under a totalitarian Government, "no matter what cunning Communists or Fascists would have you believe."

But he said in a prepared address before the organization, Fraternal Day for the Peninsula, that this country must remove discrimination and restrictions between races and classes on a "just and reasonable" basis. 4-26-48

"We have fought through two world wars to uphold free peoples and free governments," he added. "I wish I could assure you we will never have to fight another."

Pointing to the advancement of Negroes in education, he said the race could progress beyond all visible horizons "if you do not let the poison of communism seep into your universities and ruin them."

Two Men Voted Afro-American 'Outstanding'

Baltimore, Md.

Pair Lead Replies to AFRO Queries

Sat. 1-3-48

TRUMAN MENTIONED

Civil Rights Report Aid to Our Cause

36

BALTIMORE

Jackie Robinson, first of his race to smash through the color barriers of organized baseball, and Ralph E. Bunche, 43-year-old statesman, who will head the important United Nations Palestine Commission, were last week picked as the two outstanding Americans of 1947 Afro-American

The selections were made by a jury of nationally-famous persons in reply to queries sent out by the AFRO Baltimore, Md.

"The two accomplishments of 1947 which I think were most helpful in enhancing our position were the magnificent performance of Jackie Robinson, the baseball rookie of 1947, and the international and cultural activities of Ralph Bunche," writes Jesse O. Thomas, assistant to the vice president for public relations, American Red Cross.

Threw Spotlight on Us

"The unit production and social behavior of both of these men threw the spotlight of America and the world on the group with which they are identified in a more penetrating degree than was true of any other members of our group during the calendar year," he added. Sat. 1-3-48

The appointment of Ralph Bunche as chief of the secretariat of the Palestine Commission stands in the forefront of outstanding achievements of colored Americans during the past year," asserts Dr. Forrester B. Washington, director, Atlanta University School of Social Work.

"For the first time since reconstruction days, a colored man has been recognized in a large way in the Governmental service, not as a colored man, but as a representative of the United States Government. He is handling one of the most difficult assignments given any Government official in this or any other country at the present time"

Aided Our Cause

A vote for Mr. Bunche and Mr. Robinson also came from Dr. Marshall E. Shepard, recorder of deeds, District of Columbia. He called their achievements "the most important in advancing the cause of colored Americans during the past year."

"The appointment of Ralph Bunche as secretary of the United Nations Commission on Palestine exemplifies the triumph of careful preparation and acknowledged merit over racial barriers," Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune believes.

Mrs. Bethune, who is founder-president of the National Council of New Women, also casts a vote for Jackie Robinson whose exploits during 1947, she says, "drove a dramatic wedge in a long-standing racial barrier, which warmed the hearts of people all over the world." Sat. 1-3-48

Contribution Outstanding

Dr. Channing Tobias, director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, NYC believes that the "contribution of Ralph Bunche has made, through his work in the secretariat of the United Nations, is most outstanding."

President Truman was given a hand by several members of the AFRO jury. He drew a salute from Dr. Bethune, who praised him for "his leadership in international affairs, for the report of his Committee on Civil Rights, and for his pronouncments made before the NAACP convention."

Dr. Tobias, speaking of President Truman, gives him a hand "because of the courage that he manifested in attacking openly the problem of racial relationships in America as he did in his NAACP address."

EVERYBODY GOES When The Wagon Comes

Jackson, Miss. Sat 1-10-48

Don't let anybody tell you we're not making progress, even below the Mason and Dixon line...Take the Penn S t a t e--Southern Methodist football game in the Cotton Bowl New Year's Day which featured two Negroes--WALLACE TRIPLETT and DENNIE HOGGARD first of the Negro race to ever play against a major football team in Texas....TRIPLETT scored the touchdown which tied the score and HOGGARD missed a pass which could have won the game....There on the west coast there were t h r e e members of the mighty Michigan team, DERRICOTTE, MANN and FORD whose spectacular work aided Michigan in defeating the University of Southern California by a 49 to 0 score....JOE LOUIS turned over a new leaf resolving to leave his golf alone and get in trim for his bout in June with JERSEY JOE WALCOTT.....The Brown Bomber and wifie MARVA celebrated New Year's Eve at the Royalites party at the Parkway.....

Negroes Progressive

No-where in the nation is the Negro more alert and on the forward-trend than in Mississippi. Forty-nine per cent of the 2,183,276 population reported in 1940 census is Negro. Eight of Mississippi's 15 senior colleges ae Negro Colleges. The cultural level of most communities is on the uprise. Progressive adequate Negro businesses are spreading into every community. Thousands of Negroes are accumulating considerable wealth through agriculture, professions, business and other enterprises. Increasing thousands of Negroes are determined to remain in Mississipi and struggle to make it a democracy for all

Sun 3-14-48 The Chattanooga Times

Jackson, Tennessee

For Export Use

THIS piece is frankly for export. It is written in the hope that it will find a place in the considerations of some non-Southerners who are genuinely anxious over the condition of the Negro in the South.

The Advertiser Tues 3-24-48

The Southerner in this time of Civil Disturbance offensives and jihads, is so resentful of the Civil Rights holy-rollers "who do not understand Southern problems" that he is likely to splutter instead of cite the record.

Montgomery Ala. Sat 1-10-48

We have a vast body of Southerners who regard all northerners and easterners as vicious busy-bodies who will not leave the South to work out its oppressive race problem by itself.

There is no debate about the fraud of a great many of these Yankee Pharisees; they are a contemptible and disreputable lot. But we Southerners have got to face the fact that a lot of the do-gooders are well-intentioned and high-minded people who simply are ignorant.

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They are genuinely solicitous over the Negro's lot. They honestly believe that the Negro is the victim of an unceasing and systematic program of repression and lynching. Such misled and uninformed people are entitled to reassurance.

As Americans, they have an obvious right to be concerned over what they mistakenly believe is studied and industrious mistreatment of a large element of American citizens. It wouldn't be America if these people were not concerned.

Tues 3-24-48

Such people as these can be won over. They are ripe for reason and education in the great racking problem of the Southern states.

These people, brought up in a balmy intellecutal climate of liberal patter and in regions where a person may go weeks without laying eyes on a Negro, earnestly believe they are being their brother's keeper. They are sincerely concerned over the Negro's civil rights and it is proper that they should be. Reassurance is their due.

There are lags in the Negro's civil emergency needs.

Two Scourges

WHAT these people must be made to understand if they are to be won over to the South's viewpoint is that from the colored man's point of view progress and The Advertiser does not deny it. They must be made to understand that the white man, with growing help from the colored man, is accomplishing at no snail's pace. But the immediate and fundamental needs of the colored man are being handsomely ministered to. His diseased the Negro is primarily in need of education and health care. Those are his pace.

body is being purged and his ignorance is being dissolved.

The State of Alabama is spending millions yearly to educate the Negro and repair his health standard.

While Southern critics moan over anti-poll tax reforms, Alabama, a poor state, is spending millions to cleanse the colored man's body of tuberculosis and syphilis—the foremost scourges of his race.

Alabama was the first state in the Union to impose compulsory testing of all adults for syphilis and tuberculosis.

That was a great boon to the colored man in Alabama. Through his ignorance and promiscuity, the Negro has had an appalling syphilis rate.

But syphilis is being reduced from major to minor problem by our public health system. Since 1943, 50,000 cases have been treated at state expense in the Birmingham Rapid Treatment Clinic.

Every Negro in Alabama between the ages of 13 and 50 will undergo a compulsory X-ray examination for tuberculosis. The Negro's nasal structure makes him particularly susceptible to T.B.

While the rate of T.B. incidence in whites is 22.3 per 1,000, it is 64.1 per thousand for Negroes.

The emergency nature of this T. B. program is manifest.

'48 Model Simon Legree

WHAT is ironic about the boon of the syphilis and T.B. program is that the man responsible would be regarded as a Simon Legree type in Walter White-Hubert Humphries circles.

He is State Senator Bruce Henderson, a rich Black Belt plantation owner. In looking for a Southern type oppressor of the Negro, The Daily Worker, New York communist newspaper, recently employed Henderson as the archetype.

Senator Henderson is not impressed by the desirability of Negro voting, etc., but he had seen the murderous toll of T.B. and syphilis on the hundreds of Negro field hands employed by him. The result was the state legislation providing the testing and treating.

Henderson's concept of the Negro's potential as a citizen is possibly as short-sighted and awry as that of Thomas Jefferson and Lincoln, but the fact is that he has done more for the advancement and uplift of the Alabama Negro than all the Walter Whites together.

Further, the State Health Department maintains elaborate facilities in which, at state expense, the Negro is treated for all the major diseases and the Negro mother may receive prenatal and post-natal care.

This, of course, is no more than is due the colored man, but it is also due Alabama that all of this be understood. The Health Department can show that it exists more for the colored man than for the white.

$5,000 To $25,000

THE expanded educational effort in behalf of the Negro is not less than spectacular. We freely acknowledge that this is partly due to outside pressure and proddings, but the point is that an ever growing effort is being made. It is being made ungrudgingly and in a mood of enlightened self interest.

Negro teachers are paid the same salaries as white teachers. In Montgomery County, where the population is almost evenly divided, we are fast approaching a 50-50 ratio of spending for white and colored children.

Tuskegee Institute is the measure and symbol of the ever greater effort in behalf of Negro education. As Booker T. Washington himself related, he started this famous school with white contributions—a fact which is cited to suggest that even 66 years ago the white man accepted Negro education needs.

In 1939 this newspaper was elated when its plea for a grant of $5,000 in state funds to this privately endowed institution was granted by the state legislature. Ten years later this $5,000 was up to $25,000.

Tuskegee is in the heart of the Black Belt, domain of what the fanciful northerner regards as the white man's tyranny.

The Negro magazine "Color" was recently saying of Tuskegee:

"Without doubt Tuskegee is one of the world's greatest laboratories of training. In addition to the power house of trade activities shown on these pages, the great institution affords training in aviation, infantile paralysis, public health and a host of other things."

The Advertiser does not mean to suggest that the white man is responsible for this splendid achievement at Tuskegee, but it does point out that the white man has lent the helping hand and it would not exist if conditions were such as those fabricated by such repertorial punks as Ray Sprigle in The Pittsburgh Post-Dispatch.

The maximum opportunity is not yet the Negro's, but Alabama is already a place in which a Negro farmer of Lowndes County can send 9 of his 15 children to college.

The Emergency Needs

WE TRUST that this will not be taken to mean that God's in his heaven and all's right with the world. All this is simply a fragmentary suggestion to our sincere critics in other regions that they owe it to us to learn and understand.

In Alabama we have 2,000,000 whites and 1,000,000 Negroes. When Mayor Humphries of Minneapolis arises Cotton Mather like before the National Democratic Convention and screeches that the Negro must be enfranchised tomorrow he is speaking as a man from a state with but 10,000 Negroes. It is this difference between 1,000,000 and 10,000 that must be grasped.

There is considerable that is coming to the Negro, but it is wise and necessary that he work his way and that there be gradualism in his advance as citizen. The least the upcountry do-gooder can do is to set aside a sabbatical day on which he will moan and groan for the Indian's second class citizenship instead of the Negro's.

Too few Negroes are allowed to vote in Alabama at this time. In 1944 Gov. Sparks made a secret survey of the number of Negro voters in Alabama. The number was so scant that Sparks, for a long while, was embarrassed to make it public. But enfranchisement of qualified Negroes is proceeding and even the most conservative among our responsible political leaders are open and frequent with assertions that the number will have to be increased.

There are, we concede, other lags. But what must be understood is that the Negro's emergency need is for health care and education. These are urgencies which take precedence over all else. And the response to the urgencies is powerful and handsome.

Spotlight On Advancing South

The Richmond Times-Dispatch

TO WHAT extent has the South advanced in the past decade? The question is asked and answered at least in part by The Raleigh News and Observer, which has just published an excellent symposium on the subject. The reason for its examination of the South at this particular moment hinges on the fact that exactly 10 years ago President Roosevelt called the South "the nation's No. 1 Economic Problem."

As Editor Jonathan Daniels says in an article appearing in this special section of his paper, "it is not easy to measure precisely a decade of progress, or anything else." He points out that in 1938, when Mr. Roosevelt enunciated his famous dictum, "the New Deal was five years old, much of TVA was already built, Huey Long was three years dead, the Scottsboro case was seven years old . . ."

And other things also had happened, notably in Europe, where Hitler had just grabbed Austria, and was on the way to grabbing Czechoslovakia. The Second World War was slightly more than 12 months away.

Now that the South has passed through the war, along with the rest of the world, and the major fighting has been over for nearly three years, the moment seems opportune for an analysis of where the South stands. Such an analysis is necessarily tenative, since many imponderables are involved, but certain conclusions can be drawn, even though there is disagreement as to whether the South ever was "Economic Problem No. 1."

ACTUALLY, there was considerable basis for such a characterization a decade ago. The South had the nation's lowest per capita income, the most inadequate educational facilities, and the worst health and housing in the country. Complete and up-to-date statistics in all these fields are hard to come by, so that it is difficult to say definitely whether the South still trains in each of the categories listed.

Yet it is important to note that genuine progress has been made. If the South's position is still at the bottom in all the aforementioned fields (and it is not certain that such is the case), we are not as far behind as we were. Take, for example, the matter of per capita income. In 1929, the South's per capita income was 55 per cent of the national average, by 1940 it had risen to 59 per cent, and by 1945 to 69 per cent, according to figures published in The News and Observer.

Obviously the South's poor statistical showing in various categories is related to the fact that the population of this region in 1938 was 29 per cent Negro. To say that is not to criticize the Negro, for a race which is only two or three generations removed from slavery cannot be blamed if its living conditions, its health and its earning power are all well below those of the whites.

One reason why the South is improving in the above mentioned statistical indices may reside in the fact that where-as the region was 29 per cent colored in 1938, it is now only 22 per cent. This 7 per cent drop, due mainly to wholesale migration of Negroes during the war years to the North and West, nevertheless has not reduced the South's overall population. That population is now some 3,000,000 greater than it was a decade ago.

IN ADDITION to this population shift, which has its own impact upon the South's economy, there is the impending arrival of the mechanical cotton picker on a mass scale. When that happens, we shall see thousands of human cotton pickers forced out of agricultural employment. Many of the recent emigrants to the North and West belong to this class, and some may have gone in anticipation of approaching events.

Wider distribution of the colored population could have the effect of easing racial tensions in the South, since a dispersal of the Negroes throughout the nation would reduce the number now resident below the Potomac, and would at the same time give our Northern and Western friends a greater appreciation of the difficulties which arise with any biracial civilization.

At all events, the South has made important forward strides in the past decade. Serious problems remain, of course. They can be solved, insofar as solutions are possible, if we address ourselves to them with determination, ability and tolerance. It is good to have the Raleigh newspaper's encouraging balance sheet, and to see that the South is marching steadily ahead.

Thanks To The Negroes

The Record
Columbia, S.C.
2-21-48

A fair share of the progress made in South Carolina has been due to efforts of the Negroes. The whites, in order to avoid being caught in a jam with the United States supreme court, set up the teacher certification program, which has served both white and Negro teachers.

As a result of the South Carolina primary case, when it is finally decided, the white taxpayers may get back into a position of real influence in government in South Carolina, a position of influence from which the legislators and the politicians ousted them years ago. 2-21-48